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...J. W. HESS...

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## THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN

The Inter Ocean is a member of the Associated Press and also is the only Western newspaper receiving the combined telegraphic and cable news matter of both the New York Sun and the New York World respectively, besides daily reports from over 2,000 special correspondents throughout the country. No pen can tell more fully WHY it is the BEST on earth.

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## Our Cloak

## Opening

will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 9, all day, rain or shine. It is needless to say that our Cloak Opening will be the event of the season, as the ladies get an opportunity to see the great and only BEIFELD CLOAK, which name in itself is guarantee that you will see the correct styles for 1901 and 1902 in Ladies, Misses and Children's Wraps. Besides you can keep the garment you select and will not have to wait a month or two until you finally get what you ordered. We will at the same time show the largest assortment of FURS that will be on exhibition in Plymouth any time this season. New Worsted Waist Cloths are now in, and by the way are the finest ever seen in town. Our entire store is a mass of bargains from one end to the other. Don't forget the day and date of our Cloak Opening. John Ford will be with us all day

Wednesday, Oct. 9

Kloepfer's New  
York Store

## ABJECT TERROR OF CZOLGOSZ

Is Garried Guling and Moaning to the Death Cell to Await His  
Summon to the Electric Chair—Story of His Last Ride.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Czolgosz was taken from Buffalo in a special car attached to a New York Central train and accompanied by a squad of deputy sheriffs. His last ride was made as comfortable as possible, though the luxury of a sleeper was denied him. An ordinary day coach was his private car. The prisoner was locked in it and carefully guarded, while the blinds were closely drawn, giving the coach the appearance of a sleeper as it flew through the darkness.

Czolgosz had to walk only across the street to his car, which was backed up by a switch engine on a branch road which runs past the jail. It was 9:45 when the car stopped near the prison. Czolgosz, handcuffed to Jailer Matthews and surrounded by Sheriff Caldwell and a bunch of deputies, came out by the rear door. The condemned man stepped out quickly and walked briskly across the street as if glad to quit the scene of his recent confinement. Without urging he stepped aboard the car and was soon lost to view forever to the people of Buffalo. Down through the yards the car was drawn and into the station, where ten days before the body of President McKinley was placed on the funeral train.

As the news spread rapidly that the prisoner was about, a crowd gathered about the car but made no demonstration as the train pulled out of the station.

In his car the assassin, seated beside Jailer Mitchell, leaned back against the soft cushioned seat and puffed away at a cigar as contentedly as if he were starting on a pleasure trip. He rode out of Buffalo smoking and chatting with his guards.

Every effort was made by the authorities to get Czolgosz out of Buffalo secretly. Sheriff Caldwell and his deputies succeeded in evading a public demonstration at the departure of the assassin from the city of his crime and trial, but about a dozen newspaper correspondents were on hand.

While on the way to Auburn under the soothing influence of a cigar and while surrounded by a chatty company of officers and correspondents Czolgosz threw off his reserve and talked of his crime. The occasion was probably the last time in the life of the murderer that he could enjoy the companionship of fellow beings under such conditions of approximate freedom from restraint and he seemed inclined to make the most of it.

"I am sorry I done it," the malefactor finally blurted out in course of his chat. "I wouldn't do it again and I would not have done it if I had known what I was doing."

The appalling admission that the life of the president of the United States had been sacrificed to a mere whim, instead of even a fiendish impulse, fell with great force upon those who heard it.

The prisoner did not seem to realize the additional feelings of revulsion he had provided in the breasts of the listeners. He was absorbed in his cigar and his thoughts. Presently he rambled ahead:

"It is awful to feel you have killed somebody. I wish I had not done it. I would like to live, but I can't now. I made my mistake. I was all stirred up and felt I had to kill him. I never thought of doing it until a couple of days before. I did not tie the handkerchief on my hand. I only dropped it over the gun. I did not think it looked like a sore hand, but did not suppose I would be stopped, because the gun did not show. I did not try to kill him at Niagara Falls. I did not tell nobody and nobody set me on. I did it all myself."

The prisoner lapsed into quiet but replied to questions.

"You believe in anarchy?" he was asked.

"Oh, yes. I studied those questions for years. I believe the rich have too many rights and the poor too few. I did not

think of killing any one, though, until just before I did it."

"You believe in revolution, then?"

"Oh, yes. The ballot is no good."

"Did you know Count Malatesta or Madame Brusiglioli or Bresci or any other foreign anarchists?"

"No, I heard of them, but I never met them. I knew a lot of them in Cleveland but nowhere else. I did not know any one from Paterson."

"I knew Emma Goldman and some others in Chicago. I heard Emma Goldman speak in Cleveland. None of those people ever told me to kill anybody. Nobody told me that. I done it all myself."

"What do you think of your trial?"

"It was all surprising to me. It was more than I expected. I thought I would be sentenced right off. What I heard there was more than I had heard of before. I hated to hear about the wound and all that. I felt glad I killed him and then I felt sorry he did not live after I shot him."

"Had you thought of Mrs. McKinley?"

"Why, only that she had not ought to be so privileged and get so much."

"Did you know the shock nearly killed her?"

The assassin looked up questioningly, hesitatingly.

"I would be sorry if she died," was all he said.

"Would you like to have a priest before you die, or a minister?"

This question was a poser for an anarchist. For years he had the affected to despise the Christian religion. Now he needed comfort. A shade of reminiscent expression passed over his countenance that he was thinking of childhood days when with innocent untainted faith he sought and obtained comfort from the father confessor.

Finally he broke the spell. "Maybe a priest," he faltered. That was all.

The moment seemed to represent a crisis in the inner life of the assassin. His questioners respected his silence as sacred and troubled him no more.

The party arrived in Auburn at 3:15 a. m. The prison is only about fifty yards from the depot. Awaiting the arrival of the train was a crowd of about two hundred persons. Either for fear of the crowd, which was not very demonstrative, or from sight of the prison, Czolgosz' legs gave out and two deputy sheriffs were compelled to practically carry the man into the prison.

Inside the gate his condition became worse and he was dragged up the stairs and into the main hall. He was placed in a sitting posture on the bench while the handcuffs were being removed, but he fell over and moaned and groaned, evincing the most abject terror.

As soon as the handcuffs were unlocked the man was dragged into the principal keeper's office. As in the case of all prisoners, the officers immediately proceeded to strip him and put on a new suit of clothes.

During this operation Czolgosz cried and yelled, making the prison corridors echo with evidence of his terror. The prison physician, Dr. John Gerin, examined the man and ordered his removal to the cell in the condemned row, which he will occupy until he is taken to the electric chair. The doctor declared that the man was suffering from fright and terror, but said that he was shamming to some extent. The collapse of the murderer was a surprise to every one.

Ohio Campaign Postponed.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 26.—At the conclusion of a conference here attended by Senator Hanna, General Charles Dick, and other well-known Republican leaders, it was announced that the opening of the republican state campaign had again been postponed in order that the thirty days of mourning for President McKinley might be properly observed. The opening meeting of the campaign will be held at Delaware, October 19. Senator Hanna and Foraker, Governor Nash and other prominent leaders will speak.

## PROSPEROUS CONDITIONS

Secretary Gage Talks of Satisfactory Contrast.

Five Years Ago There was a Treasury Deficit; Now the Government is Able to Buy Its Own Bonds, Thus Reducing Debt and Interest Charges—Roosevelt's Energy Commended.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 28.—"The finances of the country were never in a more satisfactory condition than now. The country is prosperous, money is plentiful, industries are active, and there is a surplus in the treasury. The country at large, as well as financial, commercial, and industrial circles, has the fullest confidence in President Roosevelt."

Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury, thus summed up the prevailing conditions in the United States yesterday, as he sat on the porch of his son's house in Evanston. Mr. Gage arrived in Chicago yesterday morning from Washington and went from the train to the First National bank, where he was accorded a hearty welcome by the clerks and chiefs of departments who had been associated with the bank when he was at its head. The secretary is in excellent health. He said he was taking his customary vacation to recuperate from the fatigues of official duty.

"I expect to be gone about ten days," said Secretary Gage, "and if I have the time to spare I may attend the bankers' convention at Milwaukee, Oct. 16. It is not certain, and is entirely provisional on the necessity for my presence in Washington."

"There is little to say on financial affairs. In a general way it may be said that the conditions are better than for a number of years. The contrast with five years ago is marked. Then there was a deficit in the treasury; now there is a surplus. The government has money lying idle, and is, therefore, buying up its own bonds on the open market to save interest."

"Recently we have purchased \$12,000,000 worth of bonds. Then the treasury has distributed about \$5,000,000 among the banks of the country in exchange for their notes, bringing the required deposits on circulation up to par. There was about 95 per cent. of authorized issue in circulation. This shows a healthy demand for money throughout the country."

"I see no reason why this state of affairs should not continue. All kinds of industries are active, and new enterprises are being started. Affairs could hardly be in a more satisfactory state after the great calamity which came so recently upon the nation."

"President Roosevelt is taking hold of the details of his office in an energetic way, and is rapidly mastering the details in every department of the government. I have no doubt that the country will continue prosperous under him. The cabinet will remain as it is—for the present at least. The members were requested to continue in office, and so far as I know, will do so. For myself, I can say that I shall be glad to do all in my power to aid President Roosevelt."

"When I left Washington affairs had about resumed their normal routine. The capital is recovering from the shock of President McKinley's death, and the departments may be said to be settling down to their ordinary work. The same may be said of the whole country. It is a remarkable thing, and shows the stability of our institutions, that the sudden and cruel taking off of our president affected the financial world so little."

More Wage-Raising.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 26.—The announcement that M. C. D. Borden of New York, owner of the American Print works and other factories, contemplates a five per cent. increase in wages, is the chief subject under discussion here. The new wage schedule is to go into effect next Tuesday.

## GUBA and the GRAND ARMY

Some of the Questions Facing President Roosevelt are the Trade Relations With Guba and the Retention of Pension Commissioner Evans.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 27.—One of the most serious problems with which President Roosevelt has to contend relates to Cuba. What are to be the trade relations between that country and this? Shall there be free trade or a tariff? That portion of his message to congress dealing with Cuba will be the hardest to write and will give him the most anxiety. Secretary Root, the most conspicuous member of the cabinet, is said by prominent republican members of the house to favor Cuban free trade. The sugar trust is also in favor of free trade, for it owns the majority of Cuban sugar plantations and controls the rest. The president, in his Minnesota speech, said that he was determinedly opposed to trusts. Will that opposition lead him to adopt a Cuban policy different from one he otherwise would have adopted? The tobacco trust is not so fortunate as the sugar trust for its holdings in Cuba are relatively small. It is therefore opposed to Cuban free trade. This is one of the knotty factors in the Cuban problem. The president's announcement regarding Cuba will be awaited with very general interest, just as Mr. McKinley's would have been.

In the president's reception room at the white house the other day sat a captain in the regular army. Several Minnesota representatives had just finished their visit with Roosevelt, and were starting to go away when Representative Heatwole, who had known the officer for several years, stopped and asked him:

"What are you doing at the white house?"

"Waiting to tell the colonel good by."

"What colonel?" asked Mr. Heatwole.

"Colonel Roosevelt," said the captain.

"I am on my way to Cuba, and want to pay my respects, and at the same time assure him that the men who fought with him at San Juan Hill have not forgotten his gallant conduct on that day. I was there, and remember that during a part of the fight the bullets were flying as thick as hail. Within twenty minutes my regiment lost 25 per cent. of its men, and out of nineteen officers saved only nine. Roosevelt was in the thick of the fight, and paid no more attention to the shower of bullets than if they had been drops of rain. He didn't bat an eye or move a muscle. He had more self-control, I thought at the time, than any man I ever had seen in action. To the men who fought with him in Cuba he will always be known as the colonel, and so it happens that I said to you just now that I was waiting to tell the colonel good-by."

President McKinley was peculiarly free from the handicap of "personal representatives" on the floors of the house of congress. In the senate no one presumed to represent him officially. Senator Hanna, closer to him than any other in the country politically, seldom made a speech and when he did there was nothing in it suggesting the president. It was all Hanna. In the house, Representative Grosvenor, for some reason which is past finding out, for a time was credited with being the "personal representative" of the president; but he wasn't. He was no closer to him and enjoyed his confidence in no larger way than a score of men in that body whose names are known to everybody. President Roosevelt, it is assumed by those who know him best, will be as little inclined to want spokesmen in congress.

It is said that the ultra anti-Evans wing of the Grand army of the republic proposes to take up this year with President Roosevelt the contest so unsuccessfully made with President McKinley for the removal of Evans. It is also said that Roosevelt does not propose to interfere in the mat-

ter. He will say that since he is not in a position to know anything about the merits of the case from personal observation, and is not a member of the organization, he does not feel warranted in trying to solve the problem. He will point to the well known fact that Mr. Evans has the indorsement of what seems to be the conservative, and therefore the strongest, element in the Grand Army body, and says that until the veterans can get together they ought not to expect executive interference or action. Meanwhile Mr. Evans, should he choose to do so, will continue to discharge the duties of his office.

Much interest, as far as the G. A. R. is concerned, attaches to the policy yet to be announced, of the new commander-in-chief, Judge Torrance, of Minneapolis. As is known, the national encampment in Cleveland, when on the point of taking up the regular business of the order, adjourned out of respect to President McKinley, who had just died. Judge Torrance and the other officers had been elected, but this is as far as the work of the encampment had been carried. All business matters including the report of the pension committee, were referred by the encampment, with power to act, to Judge Torrance and the new council of administration. They will take them up in a few weeks and begin to announce the Grand Army policy for the coming year. That announcement will have a strong influence on the anti-Evans agitation in Washington, which always gets under way about the time congress convenes.

As a candidate for commander-in-chief, Judge Torrance occupied conservative middle ground between two bitter extremes, and this, by the way, was what led to his triumphant election on the first ballot, the order feeling that it could not afford, in view of all circumstances, to commit itself to an indorsement of Gen. Sickles or of Gen. Stewart. The former represented all the bitter fight that has been made on Evans, and indirectly on McKinley for retaining Evans. The latter represented the friends of Evans. Indeed, it was charged at Cleveland that he was Evan's personal choice for commander-in-chief. Judge Torrance stood between these two extreme positions. When asked about the pension question, he replied that he had very decided views regarding it, but should refuse to make them the basis of an appeal for votes. No one, therefore, is in position to say what his pension policy will be as commander-in-chief. It is not difficult, however, to believe that he will not make the spectacle of himself and of the order that was made by his predecessor, Gen. Ranssieur, whose intemperant address was a striking feature, but not a very pleasant one, of the Cleveland encampment.

Plans For McKinley Monument.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 26.—Judge William R. Day and others of the funeral committee yesterday took steps looking to a permanent monument organization. Papers were drawn for incorporation under the laws of Ohio of the "National McKinley Memorial association." It is to be made national in scope and its purpose is to build a memorial monument in Westlawn cemetery. The plan is to have the whole country unite in defraying the cost of this tribute, making it a popular move, rather than to secure large appropriations or contributions in any one quarter.

Low Rates on Tuesday to Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y. Via Vandalia Line.

On Tuesday Sept. 24, Oct. 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th the Vandalia Line will sell round-trip excursion tickets to Buffalo and return for \$8.70 from Plymouth. Good connection made both going and returning at South Bend with L. S. & M. S. or with Grand Trunk Railroad. Tickets good for six days from date of sale.